

Bacteriological examination of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed an excessive number of organisms on plain agar after two days, at different temperatures.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On April 20, 1922, a plea of *nolo contendere* to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

10433. Misbranding of Char-Med-Sal. U. S. * * * v. The Blackman Stock Remedy Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100 and costs. (F. & D. No. 11042. I. S. Nos. 10013-p, 10023-p, 6370-r.)

On September 14, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Blackman Stock Remedy Co., a corporation, Chattanooga, Tenn., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about June 4 and May 17, 1918, from the State of Tennessee into the State of Illinois, of quantities of an article labeled in part "Char-Med-Sal," which was misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of sodium chlorid, iron oxid, charcoal, sulphur, iron sulphate, magnesium sulphate, and a small amount of strychnine.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding the therapeutic and curative effects of said article, appearing on the labels of the boxes containing it, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective as a treatment, remedy, and preventive of hog cholera and effective to protect hogs against cholera, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On December 27, 1921, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$100 and costs.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

10434. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. * * * v. Twin City Mfg. Co., Inc., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 12106. I. S. Nos. 15573-r, 16552-r.)

On June 26, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Twin City Mfg. Co., Inc., a corporation, Norfolk, Va., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about September 10, 1918, from the State of Virginia into the District of Columbia, and on or about March 21, 1919, from the State of Virginia into the State of North Carolina, of quantities of vinegar which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "California Brand Natural Color Vinegar * * * Manufactured By Twin City Manufacturing Co., Inc. Norfolk, Virginia. * * *"

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it had been diluted excessively with water and that it was deficient in acid strength.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that a substance, to wit, water, had been mixed and packed therewith so as to lower and reduce and injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted in part for vinegar, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Natural Color Vinegar A compound of Molasses Vinegar and Distilled Vinegar," borne on the labels attached to the bottles containing the article, regarding it and the substances and ingredients contained therein, was false and misleading in that it represented that said article was natural color vinegar, a compound of molasses vinegar and distilled vinegar, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it was natural color vinegar, a compound of molasses vinegar and distilled vinegar, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not natural color vinegar,

a compound of molasses vinegar and distilled vinegar, but was a mixture composed in large part of added water.

On May 4, 1922, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

10435. Misbranding of Irish potatoes. U. S. * * * v. Winn-Parker Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 13177. I. S. No. 631-r.)

On January 28, 1921, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Winn-Parker Co., a corporation, Norfolk, Va., alleging shipment by said company, on or about January 10, 1920, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, from the State of Virginia into the State of Georgia, of a quantity of an article of food, to wit, Irish potatoes in bags, which was misbranded. The bags containing the potatoes bore no statement as to weight or contents.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On May 4, 1922, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

10436. Adulteration of turpentine. U. S. * * * v. General Naval Stores Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. No. 14548. I. S. No. 161-r.)

On September 30, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the General Naval Stores Co., a corporation, doing business at Norfolk, Va., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about March 6, 1920, from the State of Virginia into the State of North Carolina, of a quantity of turpentine which was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Pure Turpentine."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it was wood turpentine obtained by steam distillation.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it was sold under and by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, and then and there differed from the standard of strength quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said pharmacopœia, official at the time of investigation of said article, in that said article was a product distilled from pine wood, whereas said pharmacopœia provides that turpentine, to wit, turpentine oil or spirits of turpentine, shall be distilled from the concrete oleoresin obtained from *Pinus palustris* or from other species of *Pinus*; and the standard of the strength, quality, and purity of said article was not stated on the container thereof.

On May 4, 1922, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$100.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

10437. Misbranding of crab meat. U. S. * * * v. E. Vernon Cartwright (Consolidated Crab Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. No. 15442. I. S. Nos. 8484-t, 8746-t, 8748-t.)

On March 23, 1922, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against E. Vernon Cartwright, trading as the Consolidated Crab Co., Hampton, Va., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about May 24, 1921, from the State of Virginia into the District of Columbia, and on or about May 23, 1921, from the State of Virginia into the State of Maryland, of quantities of crab meat which was in each shipment misbranded.

Examination, by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department, of 10 cans from each of the shipments of May 24 showed an average weight of 4 pounds 7 ounces and 4 pounds 10 ounces, respectively; examination of 6 cans from the shipment of May 23 showed an average weight of 4 pounds 12 ounces.